this matter. (Cheers.) This might be delicate ground to touch upon, but certainly upon all the testing questions of the day—those questions involving the greatest good of the greatest number, which used to engage the attention of that veteran reformer Joseph Hume, and which really formed the only legislation worth a moment's thought—the constituents of the city of London had never bestowed the carnest consideration they deserved. (Hear, Hear.) Adverting to another point, he must express his amazement and indignation at the dippancy displayed at a grave emergency by the Prime Minister. Lord Palmeraton might be, and no doubt was, a man of consummate abilities—he might poasers manners that would grace any dancing master (a laugh), but it was past all endurance to find that he deep injury which Buglant had sustained in this matter, had been met with a universal joke. (Cheers.) Take any twenty speeches at random from the newspapers that the Premier had delivered since he became the head of the government, under direumstances that had broken the hearts of thousands and carried desolation into every village of the land, and they would find that missteen of them had resulted in roars of "laughter." Such indecent levity was anything but befitting the consingencies of a solemn crisis, and he teusted that one result of that meeting would be to check it. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, let them not be diverted from the main object for which they had assembled—namely, the formation of an association which should act upon the constituencies of the country at large, and thereby create an influence that would tell with powerful effect upon any government that might be intrusted with the estinies of the empire. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. I. Travers (banker) rose to propose the first resolution—

create an influence that would tell with powerful effect upon any government that might be infrusted with the estinies of the empire. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. I. Travies (banker) rose to propose the first resolution:—

That the disasters to which the country has been subjected in the conduct of the present war, are attributable to the individual and present and present and present and present and the country. From one end of it to the other ough change in the administrative system.

He believed that the country, from one end of it to the other, would endorse the moderate expression of opinion canbo idea in this resolution. They did not require to look for evicence of the inefficiency and irresponsionity of the government from without. There was not a living statesman who hat not repeatedly in his speeches acknowledged the existence of these evils. Lord J. Russell had stated that he thought it a defect in our administrative system that the minister had no time to attend to any great general measure; and the late Sir R. Feel more than once said he had decliced to aid to the responsibility of the government, because the government dieverything badly, and oftentimes that great man referred to the torpid action of the government. Sir James Graham had expressed similar sentiments, and Sir C. Treelyam had also testified te the imposibility of carrying on the public business in an honest and proper manner, so long affect the House of Commons rema und as it was. (Heac.) It had been asserted that the promoters of that meeting were making an attempt at revolution; but the person who seriously brought such an accusation against merchants and traders, whose property was like sheep scattered on the hill side, and dependent for that meeting were making an attempt at revolution; but the person who seriously brought such as accusation against merchants and traders, whose property was like sheep scattered on the hill side, and dependent property and the seriously brought such as accusation against merchants and traders, whose property

to their own possilar warfare. for the small bounty of all per man. The letter containing this offer was sent by Mr. Manby, through his brother in London, to Mr. Melerts, the Under Secretary of State for the War Department, who thus acknowledged its receipt.—

My Dran Sin-I will if you wish it, place your letter in the hands of the private secretary of the duke; but at pre-sent we are flooded with similar letters, and it is only right to let you know that the details of organization do not rest here. I heartly reciprocate your good wishes. Believe ma-faishfully yours, C. Manny, Eq.

C. Manny, Eq.

Nothing more was heard of the affair, until, at the end of February, when Mr. Manby, having business with the War Department, again mentioned the guerilla affair, and he received the following letter in respect to it:—

Frankland 25, 1856

My Dear Sir—Your letter to Lord Pannure has been given to his provate iscretary. The matter of your offer of Spanish guerilla troops shall be inquired about. Truly yours. Charless Manny, Eq.

Still no steps were taken in the matterjuntil Mr. Manby (of Paris), getting impatient, wrock the following letter to his brother, who farwarded it to the War Office—45 ms, Ruf Basken, Paris, March 4, 1855.

My Dran Charles—Whatean Paris, March 4, 1856.

My Dran Charles—Whatean Paris

where it cught not to exist. Way was at the every foreigner new asked what they were about it kingland with their boasted institutions? Was it for the interest of humanity, civilization and religious truth that this country rhouse case to have that moral weight, that just influence among order nations to which she was entitled, while she never sought her own aggrandizemenby improper means? (Chears.) Administrative reform would be a work of time, and it required consideration, but it must be carried out. Some of the evils to be remedied were obvious, such for instance, as the extraordinary unofficers of certain men for particular offices, and the unnecessary, unreasonable restraints imposed upon the choice of man. A highly respectable baronet row filled the office of Jhancellor of the Ekchequer, but if an unusually severs winter had not prematurely, in all probability, terminated the existence of the right hor, gentleman's father, he would not have bad as seat in Parliament, and the country could not have bad is seat in Parliament, and the country could not have had the benefit of his services. He saw no reason why Ministers of the Crown should not six in Parliament as officio to transact business. Why should they limit the circle from which the members of a government were chasen, by saying that all ministers must be made beyond the country and the made to the other will to which he had referred, (Hear, hear). They had been told to be careful how they stirred up agutation, but he thought they ought to look the evils of which they complained in the face. (Hear, hear). They had been told to be careful how they stirred up agutation, but he thought they ought to look the evils of which they complained in the face. (Hear, hear). Their only object was that the country should be so governed that it should remain in the same high position it had hitherto occupied. (Hear, hear).

The resolution was about to be put, when Mr. A. Watakin advressed the Chairman from the glery above the plainform, and asked permission, as a

livery man of London, to propose an amendment, as he thought the ferms of the resolution were not sufficiently strong.

The Charman said be (id not feel disposed to curb an expression of feeling upon the part of any gentleman present, but this was only a preliminary mesting, and if there were anything his division among them they had better never bave met. (Cheers).

Mr. Watakak then attempted to speak, but was raceived with such strong expressions of disapprobation that after unsuccessfully endeavoring for some minutes to obtain a hearing, he tore up his amendment.

The Charman stated that Mr. Walker had agreed not to press the amendment, on the condition to which he (the chairman) heartly acceded, that he should be allowed to speak upon the resolution. (Cheers.)

Mr. Watakak then proceeded, amid continued interruption and calls to order, to argue that the government had it in their power to bring the war to an issae as soon as they pleased, by appealing to Poisad and the other distressed nationalities. The uproar, however, increased to such a degree that not a word he uttered could be heard; and at leat.

The Charman observed that they were not met to discuss the question of the war, and he would call upon the meeting to decide in the usual way whether Mr. Walker should proceed, that gentleman resumed his seat and order was restored.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously, amid much cheering.

Mr. S. W. Linbeay, (great ship owner,) M. P., moved

resumed his seat, and order was restored.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously, amid much cheering.

Mr. S. W. Lindsay, (great ship owner,) M. P., moved the following resolution:—

That the true remedy for the system of maladministration which has caused so lamentable a sacrides of labor, money and human I fe, is to be sought in the introduction of enlarged experience and practical ability into the service of the State; that the exclusion from office of those who possess in a high degree the practical qualities necessary for the direction of afair; in a great commercial country, is a reflection upon its intelligence and a betra at of its interests; that while we disclaim every design of excluding the aristocratic classes fr in participation in the councils of the Crown, we feel it our duty to irrotest grainst the pretensions of adviscition of the community to menopolise the functions of adviscition of the community to menopolise the functions of advinistration.

If the bouorable gentleman said he would have preferred remaining a silent looker on—a worker rather than a speaker in the cause, if it had been possible. He had already been a worker, for he had done a great deal, in conjunction with his friends, Mr. Travors and Mr. Morley, in obtaining their presence at that meeting. Why had he done so? Simply because he had felt the recreasity of rome movement in this matter; he had felt that necessity, not merely as a member of Parliament, but also as a merchant of the dity of London. (Hear.) It was in his latter expacity that he now addressed from he had sat in the House of Commons as a member and had been sahamed and amazed as a merchant (hear, hear.), at the frivolous answers which the poble lord at the head of the government gave to questions all important to every person in the country. (Cheers.) When asked a question with regard to the war, the noble lord replied with a speer and a laugh

NEW YORK HERALD, WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1855. ine have the such stone goes men in the capathann, I will see whether I cannot give you and thereugh set of books to start with." (Cheers.), "Allow me," he still wast on the price of you, and see whee state to goes not be priced for you, and see whee state yet to goes not be priced for you, and see whee state yet to goes not be priced for you. And see whee state yet and to goes to the control of the total the yet of the control of the control of the yet of the control of the yet of the control of the yet of the

who is the very of Robansor, has lowest the Dutile spains misversation stugle handed? (Hear, hew) it was and by the Economics of that day, that it old not follow always that because men conducted their own affairs well that they were fir for the routine of public cifice. It was not for the routine of the office that they were wanted; but would the Economic undertake to say that it did follow that because men could not mange their own affairs well they were therefore fit to have a share in the government of the country? ("Hear," and laughter.) Sometimes really it did seem to be the case, looking to the sort of men who were in office. Capacity and small pay, incapacity and large pay, seemed to be the rule of the public of

was remarkable for his anawaer ge of colonia almairs, had heen heicted for the woods and forests; and what was the censequence? The Building Act had come to a dead lock, and the last new measure of the same kind was even mere absurd than all its predecessors. But, returning to the subject of the war, early last winter a body of scientific gentlemen connected with the Royal Society held a meeting, at which he (Mr. Tite) was present, and the lake, which one could have understood, but from dysentery, having been remarked upon, one of the most emberty, having been remarked upon, one of the most emberty, having been remarked upon, one of the most emberty, having been remarked upon, one of the most emberty helicophers of the day observed that the cause of this frightful mortality arose from the want of ventilation and then said that he could suggest a simple remedy—without which there could be no cessation of the deaths from dysentery—which could be applied at a cost of not more tandful. He (Mr. Tite) afterwards wrote to the Duke of Newcastle on the subject, intribables him with the name and address of the inventor of this apperatus. This was about the time when the Rev Mr. Geborne was disclosing those hourible details which so afflicted the public; and yet what did they ithink was the answer he received from the War Minister to his letter? Why, instead of applying, as he had recommended him to do, directly to the inventor himself, the Duke of Newcastle asked him (Mr. Tite) if he would be good enough to explain the eature of he invention of the learned doctor to whom his letter seterred. Now, if the friends of that movement would only put their hands in their purses and liberally support it, in three years' time, and, perhapi less, an ero weund be put to the present disgraceful system of red-tapysm. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J Hurchishon, of the Stock Exchange, seconded to take any part in their proceedings, having come there to listen to the sentuments of the inbabitants of that intelligent city, that he meeting at the Gui

Oblituary.

Oblituary.

There for the Emperor of the French, and three for the independent members of Parliament.

Oblituary.

There has just died in the village of Reindorff, in France, in his 75th year, a veteran of the French army, M. Parra Rizha, who at the battle of Austerlitz, on the 2d December, 1805, was struck by a Russian musicat hall, which longed in his left tample, just above the ear, and remained there to the day of his death, a period of meanly 30 years, without having caused him any pain or at all affected his intellectual faculties. Affect the death of M. Rlein, his family, to whom he had bequeathed this tall, to te preserved as a souvenir of his campaigns, had it extracted by irr. Backe, a surgeon of Bonn, who performed the operation by means of trepanning, so tast the ball remains surrounded by a ring formed by part of the skull. The ball on the side which touched the brain is covered with a hard skin, and on the other side with a skin similar to that on the ontaide of the brain had not been at all injured, nor was there any appearance of any fracture in the skull near the spot where the ball had lodged. The medical men express their astonialment that a foreign substance could have remained so near the brain without the intellect of the person being sumewhat affected.

The Liquor Law in Massachusetts.

The Boston traveller of the 28th inst. says:—It is intimated that the manufacturers of liquor will refuse to sell to the State agent, and that he, the only legally constituted dealer, whi find it difficult, if not impossible, to obtain the upply requisite to meet the demands of his customers; pertucularly as the law forbids the transpertation of liquor, which he might purchase in other queriers, by railroad, strambiat, or other modes of conveyance. veyance.

And in another case, what is to be done? A manufacturer of vinegar purchases in New York the raw whiskey
from which it is made. How is he, under the law, to
supply himself with the necessary mater al? Must the
law yield to his case, or must be relimquish his business?

Capt. Thomas Pierce, who lived to eighty-one years of age, "God bless him"—was a midshipman in the English Navy-was on board the Shannon upon her capturing the therapeate—was in the Genoa at Navarine in 1827—was four years on the west coast of Afree, in the sloop-of-war Bengle—was in upwards of twenty naval actions—left the service in the latter part of the year 1828—then went to Jamaica—bas been in this country four months—bas now his fourth wile, but his thir! lawful one—my present wife was formerly my servant.

Folice officer Franklin Smith, on raturday afternoon had the warrant placed in his hands for his arrest, and went to his residence, 4! Union street, for that purpose. Pierce was at home, and upon Smith's making his business known, requested the privilege of shaving himself; this the officer allowed him to do, but being a long time about it, Smith went into the room in which !. had gone, but he was non ext—had flown, having jumped out of the second story window. He was re-arrested yesterday morning and taken to the Second district station house, where he again managed to slude the vigil lance of the officer who had him in charge, and dashing out of the door, ras with desperation. He was pursued, and finally captured.

Fierce is evidently a man who has seen better day, though he is, without doubt, a bad character. His statement, above made, contains inaccuractes that give the le to it, and there are stories told by those who knew him in kngland going to show that he was twice in trouble, and paid the lorfeiture at the governmental penal colony, and that he fied his country for this to escape a more serious charge.—Albuny argus, May 28.

trouble, and paid the lor/eiture at the governmental penal colony, and that he fled his country for this to escape a more serious charge.—Albany argus, May 28, THE "CONFIDENCE" MAN.—The two confidence men, D. E. Berrien (or Brien) and C. Barton, are at liberty again. The \$10 bill on the Greenwich "ank, New York, which they offered at the Esgle Hotel and the railroad staticn, and which was supposed to be counterfeit, was prevented by effect chamberin at the Greenwich Bank, and propounced good. The prisoners were accordingly discharged. There is no doubt, however, about the character of these individuals, as estimated from their concuert and the inspection of their baggage, to say nothing of the roll of counter-eit hills pieked up in the cars. Berrien (or Brien, as he writes his name,) called on us this forenoon after his release from iall, and desired us to publish the fact that he had been released for want of ground on which to detain him. He also said that he was innocent of any design to pass counteries in noney that no implements for lock picking were found upon him, that he knew nothing of Barton, and that in this whole business he was an injure! man. He state of that he had tried to be an honest man since his release from the State prison, and that the public estimation—that he had been rendered desperate and would forever implicate him with criminals in the public estimation—that he had been rendered desperate and would have committed suicide yeserday if he could; with a good deal of other discourse in the hime of the pathetic. While he was in our office Mr. Bookwood, of the United States Hotel, came lo and presentied to him a bill of \$16 62½ for board, contracted by him last September, and of which he had adroitly succeeded in avoiding the payment. Brien ignored it, but the services of an officer restored his memory and he paid the neurcy. Brien and Barton west off in the non train today for New York. They met at the depot, and are evidently accomplieses. Brien on the day cefore his arrest and locking m

The story about the Rev. Mr. Chase, of Brunswick, mear Trey, carrying off another man's wife, after having been told and contradicted in various shapes, turns out, after all, to be tree. It seems that his o'en daughter, who found it impossible to live with her is behaved hashand, appealed to her father for protection, who, wish true patennal dendmess for his offsprung, took her from her husband's house, and gave her an asylum under his ewn reof.